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15; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

R. H. PETERS,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Puerto Cortez—Fruit port.

PUERTO CORTEZ, HONDURAS, *June 18, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to hereby make my report for the week June 11 to June 18. Health conditions of port remain good. Deaths, 2—female infant, gastro-enteritis; male adult, stab wound of chest. Two vessels inspected during week, *Anselm* and *Habil*. Statistics in their regard as well as passenger certificates inclosed. No contagious or infectious diseases in surrounding territory.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL HARRIS BACKUS,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

ITALY.

Reports from Naples—Immigrant inspection service.

NAPLES, ITALY, *June 13, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I inspected at Palermo, June 8, 1901, 279 steerage passengers bound for New Orleans on the steamship *Burgundia*, of the Fabre Line.

Respectfully,

J. M. EAGER,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Inspection of local boarding places for emigrants—Smallpox and typhus in Naples—Plague in Egypt.

NAPLES, ITALY, *June 17, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended June 16, 1901, the following ships were inspected:

On June 12, the steamship *Lombardia*, of the Italian General Navigation Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 671 steerage passengers and 140 pieces of large baggage. Eight hundred and forty-four pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. On June 15, the steamship *Georgia*, of the Hamburg-American Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 232 steerage passengers and 28 pieces of large baggage. Two hundred and sixty-two pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

INSPECTION OF EMIGRANT BOARDING HOUSES.

During the present prevalence of smallpox at Naples the different "locande" or boarding places, where intending emigrants are lodged, have been kept under observation. This has been done with a view to preventing the embarkment without all necessary precautions and due

observation of steerage passengers from any habitation in which smallpox has occurred. Altogether there are in Naples 25 of these "locande." No case of smallpox has been reported in any "locande" during the epidemic. As a beginning of the system of observation of emigrant boarding places, I made a general inspection of all the houses. Many of them were unoccupied at the time except by keepers and attendants. Others were occupied by a few emigrants who were awaiting ships or who had been detained for observation because of an elevation of temperature at the time they presented themselves for embarkation. These "locande" are simply apartments in large stone buildings in the neighborhood of the Marina and the railroad station. In general, the floors are of stone or tiles, the beds iron, there are no curtains or other textile fabrics, and the apartments, usually high up, are well ventilated by large windows extending from floor to ceiling and opening onto small balconies. In most cases, the houses are kept by subagents of the different steamship lines, practically emigration agents. Some houses are used by the steerage passengers of one line only, sometimes several different lines send their emigrants to the same house. Emigrants are seldom sent to the "locande" earlier than the day before sailing. The next morning they are mustered and conducted to a special house on the Marina, where, under my supervision, they are vaccinated and the fact noted on the inspection cards. Following the first general inspection of emigrant boarding houses, before the sailing of a vessel, the lists I have prepared of "locande" are consulted, and the houses patronized by the line to which the ship belongs are visited. Inquiry is made at the municipal health office as to the occurrence of contagious diseases at these places. Later, in connection with the emigrant inspection, each steerage passenger is examined with a view to preventing the embarkation of any person to whom a suspicion of smallpox attaches. By an arrangement with the steamship companies, all baggage, except that actually needed by emigrants at the "locande," is transported directly from the railroad station or steamship landing to the place where the sanitary examination of baggage is made, so that only a small portion of emigrant baggage is taken to any house in Naples.

SMALLPOX AND TYPHUS.

During the week ended June 16, 1901, there were officially reported at Naples 124 cases of smallpox with 28 deaths, and 3 cases of typhus with no deaths.

PLAGUE IN EGYPT.

Since April 7, there have been altogether 18 cases of bubonic plague reported in Egypt with 7 deaths. There is a newspaper report from Cairo that 11 cases were under treatment in hospital June 8. Four cases have been reported during the last fortnight at Zagazig and 1 at Mansura. There is regular direct communication between Naples and Egypt by the steamships of the Messageries Maritimes sailing fortnightly and the Navigazione Generale Italiana sailing weekly to and from Alexandria.

No emigrants from Egypt present themselves at Naples for embarkment to the United States.

Respectfully,

J. M. EAGER,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.